NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 21, 1866.

Vol. XXVI....No. 7,812.

ELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU

Gravel or Brick Dust Deposit, and all Dis-

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU, FOR WEARNESS

ARRING FROM EXCESSES OR INDISCRETION.

diseases. INSANITY and CONSUMPTION! The

HELMBOLD'S

HIGHLY CONCENTRATED FLUID EXTRACT OF BUCHU.

THERE IS NO TONIC LIKE IT. ..

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HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU,

IMPROVED ROSE WASH,

unplements and DANGEROUS DISEASES.

FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU

from whatever cause originating, and no matter how long standing. It In pleasant in taste and odor, immediate in its action, and more

strengthening than any of the preparations of Bark or Iron.

Those soffering from Broken-down or Delicate Constitutions pro-cure the remedy at once.

The reside must be aware that however slight may be the attack of

PHYSICIANS, PLEASE NOTICE!

We make no secret of the ingredients. HELMHOLDS FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU is composed of Buchn, Cubebs and Juniper Berries, selected with great care and prepared in vacuo by H. T. HELMHOLD. Druggist and Chemist of sixteen years experience in the City of Philadelphia, and whitch is now prescribed by the most eminent physicians, has been admitted to use in the United States. connent physicians, has been admitted to use in the United States Army, and is also in very general use in State Hospitais and public Sanitary Institutions throughout the land.

[Dr. KETER is subysician of over twenty years' experience, and a graduate of the Jefferson Medical College and of the University of Medicine and Surgery of Philisdelphia.]

Ma. H. T. HELEBOLD—Dear Sir: In regard to the question asked the as to my opinion about Buchs. I would say that I have used and

So be used, in the various diseases where such medicate agent would be indicated. You are aware, as well as myself, that it has been exively employed in the various diseases of the bladder and kid-

powdered leaves, the simple decection, tincture, fluid extracts—and I am not cognizent of any preparation of that plant at all equal to yours precedence over all others. I do not value a thing according to its built; if I did, other Buchus would out do yours; but I hold to the Sectrine that bulk and quantity do not make up value-if they did, a

copper cent would be worth more than a gold dollar.

I value your Buchu for its effect on patients. I have cured with it,
and seen cured with it, more diseases of the bladder and kidneys than
I have ever seen cured with any other Buchu, or any other proprie-

Respectfully yours, &c. GEO. H. KEYSER, M. D.

HELMBOLD'S

FLUID EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA, HIGHLY CONCENTRATED.

One bottle equivalent in strength to one gallon of the Syrup or De-

REAUTIFYING THE COMPLEXION!

DRUG AND CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE, NO. 594 BROADWAY, N. Y.,

HELMBOLD'S MEDICAL DEPOT. NO. 164 SOUTH TENTH-ST. (BELOW CHESTNUT.)

PHILADELPHIA. SOLD BY DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

EXMADE OF COUNTERFE.TA

FROM WASHINGTON.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES.

Imperative Need of More Perfect Recon-

IMPORTANT FINANCIAL STATISTICS.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

The Habeas Corpus Bill Considered by the Senate, Amended and Passed-30 to 4.

SENATOR SAULSBURY RAMPANT.

The House Pensions Ishmael Day of Maryland.

THE ARMY BILL DISCUSSED.

WASHINGTON, Friday, April 20, 1866. PROCEEDINGS OF THE SENATE.

In the Senate to-day \$50,000 was placed at the disposal of the President for the purpose of suitably rewarding the Corpus bill was debated at length, and at a late hour Guthrie, Hendricks and Saulsbury, being the quartette. BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE.

In the House, it being Friday, the morning hour was mainly occupied with private bills. The most important one was that voting a pension of \$400 per year to the old this heroic act; and as he is old and destitute, it was stirring speech in support of the measure; and after further explanation by Mr. Delano of Ohio it was carried with but 13 dissenting votes. The enormous amount voted to make good the deficiencies for paper and binding at the public printing office ought to prove another epitaph on the temb of "pub. doe." Its aggregate was only \$660,000 to carry us to June 30 proxime. The army bill was nursed through another day by its friends, but its ultimate

Gen. Grant and wife left this evening for Richmond, where he will stop a few days. His movement has no further significance than a visit to his sister, wife of the

PUBLISHING THE PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

A paper being passed around the House to-day to procure subscriptions for publishing the President's speech in pamphlet form, only the following names were obtained, all Democratic: Sitgreaves, \$1,000; Ancona, \$200; Boyer, \$500; Finek, \$100; Strause, \$200; Ross, \$300; E. H. Hubbell, \$200; N. Taylor, \$300; McLean, \$200; Nichelson, \$100; Chanler, \$300; Coffroth, \$200; Shanklin, \$150; Niblack, \$200. The cost per copy will be two cents.

SALE OF MORE GOVERNMENT PROPERTY. Government now offers for sale 232 buildings in the enthat girdle the city; the large steam-mill at Giesboro's N. C., with coal, hay and engine-house attached. An engine of 100-horse power is also in the market.

A delegation of loyal Southerners are here with a menorial most earnestly imploring Congress to save them from the gigantic injustice and cruelties perpetrated upon them by the present State organizations. Among other things they assert that Union men, black and white, have been forced by State processes and sheriffs from estates that were abandoned by Rebels and sold under the United States Tax laws, and purchased and now occupied by loyal men with their crops growing and implements and stock all confiscated to the Rebel State authorities. They prove conclusively that loyalty is the most odious thing at present known in the South.

PERSONAL. The Hon. F. A. Kellogg, United States Collector at Mobile, arrived here this evening.

REVENUE RECEIPTS. The receipts from Internal Revenue to-day were

The receipts from Customs for the week ending on the

14th inst., at the ports of Baltimore and Boston, were as follows: Baltimore, \$69,222; Boston, \$447,881. MILITARY ORDER SUSPENDED.

The general orders mustering out of service, on the 30th inst., Gens. George H. Stannard, John C. Robinson, and William F. Bartlett fare suspended until further orders by the War Department.

APPLICANTS POR OFFICE.

Since the President issued his late circular to the different heads of Government Departments, recommend-ing that in all cases of clerical appointments preference be given to ex-soldiers and sailors, the rush of applicants of this class has been unusually large. As the Departments are already overcrowded with employes, it is but charity to our disabled heroes who journey hither from distant States, with the expectation of receiving positions under Government, to say, notwithstanding the carnest desire of the Government to appoint in all cases practicable men of their class, it is, nevertheless, utterly impossible to do so in one case out of a hundred, for the reason

A plan for the vault of the Washington Cemetery, intended for the reception of the Union dead who fell on the battle-field of Virginia, has been approved by the Quartermaster-General, and the Chief Quartermaster of the Department advertises for proposals for its construction. It will be circular in shape, with an interior diameter of 20 feet, and covered with a hemispherical arch or dome. In the top of this dome will be an elliptical opening, covered with a stone tablet, on which proper inscriptions may be made. The vault will be divided into four compartments by two cross walls intersecting at right-angles. The remains of Union soldiers are generally distinguished from those of the Rebels by the buttons on their uniforms, and sometimes by the descriptions of the deceased inclosed in sealed bottles, which, toward the close of the war, were interred with the bodies of our dead heroes for subsequent identification by their friends or relatives.

To The Associated Press.

WASHINOTON, Friday, April 20, 1866.

CONSULAR RECOGNITION.

The President has recognized Moritz Von Baumbach as Vice-Consul of Alienburg at Milwaukee, and as Vice-Consul at Bavaria at the same city.

The President has approved the bill authorizing him to transfer a gunboat to the Government of the Republic of Liberia, which is to pay for the vessel; also the joint resolution protesting against pardons by foreign governments of persons convicted of infamons crimes on condition of emigration to the United States; also the bill to reimburse the State of Missouri for moneys expended for the United States in enrolling, equipping and provisioning the militis forces to aid in suppressing the Rebellion. The sum of \$6,716,000 is appropriated for the purpose.

FIRAMMAL SALTEMENTS.

The Treasury receipts for the fiscal year, ending June 18 1866.

ons, premium on gold, etc.; \$37,183,009; actual aggregate receipts to April 1, \$410,041,232. From the above, it will be seen, the monthly average Custom receipts for nine months were \$14,000,000; and the monthly average Internal Revenue receipts for the same period \$27,000,000. The receipts of the Treasury for the past three quarters of the present year were nearly \$80,500,000 more than those for the entire previous year. The estimated receipts for the remaining quarter will, it is believed, be sufficient to bring up the revenue for the year ending June 30 next to \$501,000,000, or nearly \$171,500,000 more than those of the year previous.

Some time ago the Senate passed a bill providing for intermediate Courts of Appeal to be held in each of the respective circuits by a Judge of the Supreme Court of the United States District Courts. This bill has yet to be acted upon by the House, hence the delay in disposing of the nomination of Mr. Stansberry to supply the existing vacancy on the bench, occasioned by the death of Judge Cutron, for should the bill become a law it will be necessary to organize the Supreme Court, and to fix the necessary number of judges to perform the required duties.

The distributory fraction of the court, and to fix the necessary number of defaulting distilleries in New-York recently seized and held by the Internal Revenue Bureau is twenty-two, and the amount they cheated the Government out of its estimated at Inil'a nullion dollars, of which sum at least \$200,000 for lines and taxes will be recovered. Similar frands in different parts of the country continue to be discovered.

AN OHIO CONTESTED CASE.

The Committee on Elections will on Monday take up the case from Ohio of Foliett against Delano, the sitting member.

THE PRINCIPLE OF THE AWARDS.

It appears from the report of the Commissioners who made the awards for the capture of Booth and others that they made their awards upon the principle of distributing prize money in the navy, so far as it was applicable, as that afforded the best rule that could be adopted. They say the parties who made the arrest of Booth and Haroid were a detachment of the 16th New-York Cavalry, consisting of Lieut. E. P. Doberty commanding, and two sergeants, seven corporals and seventeen privates, accompanied by E. J. Conger and L. B. Baker, two employés in the detective service of Col. L. C. Baker, Provost-Marshal, &c., the officer who originally directed the expedition, though not personally accompanying it.

PRESIDENTIAL CLEMENCY.

The President has pardoned the following-named criminals: John G. Harris of Kentucky, convicted of violation of the Internal Revenue have and sentenced to pay a fine of \$500; Horace L. Jones of Michigan, convicted of embezzling from the mails and sentenced to ten years imprisonment; Wallace W. Whittlesey of the District of Columbia, convicted of abstracting public records from the United States Treasury Department, and sentenced to pay a fine of \$4,000 and stand convicted until the fine was paid—[Whittlesey has been in confinement about eight months, and is now pardoned because his health has become so much impaired as to endanger his life]: George Warren Townsond of Massachusetts, convicted of attempting from on the Enrollment Division of the Provost-Marshal's Office, and was sentenced to three years' imprisonment.

XXXIXTH CONGRESS.

SENATE Washington. April 20, 1866.

PACIFIC ROAD.

Mr. Howard asked that the Committee on the Pacific Railroad be discharged from the further consideration of a bill to aid in the construction of the southern branch of the pacific Railroad, on the ground that the Committee of opinion that no further pecuniary obligations ought to be assumed by the Government to aid in the construction of the branches of the Union Pacific Railroad. The Committee was discharged as requested.

Mr. Howard, from the Committee on the Pacific Railroad, reported a joint resolution to extend the time for completing the first twenty miles of the Western Pacific Railroad to the 1st of January, 1867, which was passed.

TESTIMONIALS OF GRATITUDE.

Railroad to the list of January, 1867, which was passed.

TESTIMONIALS OF GRATITUDE.

Mr. Wilson called up the joint resolution requesting the President to procure three valuable gold medals, with suitable devices, one to be presented to Capt. Creighton of the ship Three Bells of Glasgow; one to Capt. Low of the ship Antarctic, as testimonials of National gratitude for their gallant conduct in rescuing about 500 Americans from the wreck of the steamship San Francisco, and that the cost of the same be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Mr. Johnson offered an amendment that a sum not exceeding \$50,000 be appropriated to enable the President to reward, in such manner as he may deem most appropriate, the officers and crows of those vessels that aided in the rescue of the survivors from the wreck of the San Francisco, and such others as distinguished themselves by offices of heroism and humanity on that occasion.

The amendment was agreed to, and the joint resolution as amended was passed.

HABRAS CORFUS.

act amendatory of an act in relation to the habeas

corpus, was taken up.
This bill grants indemnity to officers of the army for acts committed in aid of the suppression of the Rebellion, and exempts them from liability to civil courts for such acts. The pending question was upon the amendment of Mr.

ended.

The Yeas and Nays were demanded on the adoption of the amendment, and the vote was as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Buckalew. Cowan. Doolittle. Edmunds. athric, Hendricks, Johnson, McDougall, Nesmith and Sauls-

bury—10.

NATE—Messrs. Anthony. Chandler. Clark. Connes. Cragin.
Creswell, Foster, Grimes, Henderson, Howard. Howe. Rirkwood, Lane (Kausas). Lane (Ind.). Morgan. Nye. Fomeroy.
Ramsey, Sherman, Stewart, Sunner, Trumbull, Van Winkle.
Wade, Willey, Williams, Wilson and Vates—29.

Mr. SAULSBURY moved to amend the bill by striking out

Wade, Willey, Williams, Wilson and Yates—29.

Mr. Sautsbury moved to amend the bill by striking out the following:

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted. That if the State Court shall, not withstanding the performance of all things required for the removal of the case to the Circuit Court aforesaid, proceed further in said cause, or prosecution before said certificate is produced, then in that case all such further proceedings shall be void and of no effect, and all parties, Judges, officers and other persons thenceforth proceeding thereunder, or by color thereof, shall be liable in damages therefor to the party aggrieved, to be recovered by action in a Court of the State baring proper jaristiction, or in a Circuit Court of the United States for the district in which such further proceedings may have been had, or where the party, officer, or other person so offending, shall be found, and upon a recovery of damages in either Court, the party plaintiff shall be entitled to double costs.

Mr. Saulsbury, in a few remarks on the above, said that if he were a judge he would pay no attention to the bill, believing it to be unconstitutional.

Mr. Clark—Mr. President, I would not take notice of the remarks of the Senator from Delaware, but this is the second time he has made auch remarks. He said the same thing in reference to the Civil Rights bill. If it be, Sir, that the Rebel spirit which defects the Nation in the person of Judges and others, has crept into the Senate of the United States and shows itself here, the more the necessity for the bill which we propose to pass. "I would not yield to that authority." So said the Rebels, Sir, and now, when the war is over, the Senator from Delaware stands up and repeats that he would not yield to the united States. It is time, Sir, that this should be done with. It is time that the Senator of the United States will be supreme, whether it concerns a Senator or the meres Rebel soldier. This Government must be States will be supreme, whether it concerns a Senator or the merest Rebel soldier. This Government must be obeyed. It is not worth having if it cannot cause itself to

the merest Rebel soldier. This Government must be obeyed. It is not worth having if it cannot cause itself to be obeyed.

Mr. SAULSBURY—Mr. President, I cannot possibly imagine anything I have said that should call out the very unbecoming remarks of the Senator from New-Hampshire (Clark). Who is he, Sir, that he should attempt to lecture a Senator of this body? Sir, I assigned a reason why, if I was a judge, I should not carry out the provisions of this law; because I believe it to be unconstitutional. What did I say about resisting the authority of the Federal Government, excepting in the interpretation of an act of Congress, if I were sitting in a judicial capacity? Was there anything, Sir, discounteous to any member of this body; anything disreputable to the authority of the Government of the United States in such a declaration? Sir, the idea did not enter into my mind at the time I stated a fact that, sitting as a judge, and believing the act to be without constitutional authority, I should feel myself compelled to execute the law of my State. When the Senator (Clark) gets up here and insinuates rebellion and rebellious spirit to me, I have only this to say, there is nothing in that Senator mentally, morally, physically or otherwise, that gives him the right to use insolent language here.

Mr. CLARK—Mr. President, I desire to use no violent language. I shall not be discourteous to the Senator from Delaware, or any other Senator, shall rise repeatedly, time after time, and say here, in the presence of the United States, it is time, with due deference to him, that the spirit—not the Senator, but the spirit—of rebellion, which crops out in that way, should be rebuked. I claim nothing mentally, but I do claim to love my country, and, God helping me, I will not hely the authority of the United States, it is time, with due deference to him, that the spirit—not the Senator, but the spirit—of rebellion, which crops out in that way, should be rebuked. I claim nothing mentally, but I do claim to love my country, and, The Treasury receipts for the fiscal year, ending June 18, 1865 were: from customs, \$34,928,000; internal revenue, \$209,464,000; miscellaneous, \$35,175,126; total receipts, exclusive of loans, \$329,567,126. As contrasted with the above, the following is a statement of the actual receipts of the Government, from all sources, for the first three-quarters of the present fiscal year, which will end with the 30th of June near, as prepared by the Revenue Commission for the use of the Committee of Ways and Means. Custom receipts to April 1, 1905, in coin, \$128,907,375; internal receipts to April 1, 1905, in coin, \$128,907,375; internal receipts to April 1, 1905, in coin, \$128,907,375; the Redellion has been put down, let him out away the

spirit which produced the Rebellion, and accede to the authority of the General Government.

Mr. SAULSBURY—I shall not continue this controversy here. I simply rise to repeat that there was nothing in the remark that I made to cause any member of this body to say that I would oppose the authority of the Federal Government. I said that, sitting as a judge, and being called upon to act, if this act was produced before me, I could not recognize it as a constitutional law. It was simply an expression of opinion. It never occurred to me, Sir, that there was an intellect in this country so obtuse, as for one moment could suppose there was any spirit of defiance to authority, any rightful authority of this Government, State or Federal, in what I said. The Senator from New-Hampshire (Mr. Clark), to exhibit his patriotism, has chosen to indulge in language unbecoming this place, and which I trust be will not repeat. Of one thing he may be assured, Sir, that while I wish to have kindity relations with every member of this body, both in the Senate and out of it, no imputation upon my just and proper devotion to my Government will be submitted to; and I would ask the Senator from New-Hampshire to be more cautious in the use of language. The time has gone by when sensible men indulged in reflections upon the motives of others, simply because they may differ in their political views, or in their interpretation in reference to a statute, whether State or Pederal. Now, Sir, I have sought no controversy with that Senator, or any other, and heverafter, as in the past, if I believe that an act is unconstitutional, I will say so, and I have as much confidence in my own judgment, in reference to questions of character, as I have in the judgment of the Senator from New-Hampshire.

Mr. Clark—Mr. President, I have heard the Senator's remarks, and I do not beg one jot or tittle from what I have said. I meant no disrespect to the Senator, but simply to rebuke a spirit manifested here. If I have occasion to say again what I have said, I

Mr. Doolittle moved to amend the amendment by striking out the word "judges" after the words "all parties."

Mr. Cowan discussed the judicial authority conferred by the Constitution upon the Federal Government. The Government, he said, was a Government of delegated powers, although many who come here as Senators affect to sneer and snieker at the assertion. That could not be helped, as there was nothing in the Constitution to prevent a man making a fool of himself. He thought it was about time for the whip to cease to crack over the heads of the minority in the Senate, it was about time for the minority to be freed from the tyranny of the majority. Mr. Cowan then argued to show that the jurisdiction of the cases provided for in the bill belonged to the State Governments and not to the Federal Government.

Mr. Johnson, in the course of some remarks, adverted to the suspension of the habeas corpus in the late Rebel States, and the trial of citizens before Military Commissions. He believed that the Rebellion could not have been put down without the suspension of the habeas corpus. He also believed that the President had the right to suspend it, but in this belief he differed from the late Chnef Justice, who held that Congress alone could suspend it, but in this belief he differed from the late Chnef Justice, who held that Congress alone could suspend it. Referring to the trial of citizens by Military Commissions, he said he maintained now, as he maintained before the Commission which tried the assessing of the President, that they were illegal, and unconstitutional He cited the case of an English officer, who caused the whipping to death of a soldier, by order of a court martial, for the crime or mutiny and was hanged 20 years afterward for doing so. The decision by which this officer was executed had never been reversed in England.

Mr. Doolittle's amendment was disagreed to.

The question was next taken on Mr. Saulsbury's amendment to strike out the fourth section. The amendment was disagreed to.

Mr. EDMUNDS mo

Mr. EDMUNDS moved to amend the last section by providing that in all suits against officers, referred to in the act, the Government of the United States shall pay all the damages and costs. This was disagreed to.

Mr. How offered an amendment, making it the duty of the Attorney-General and the District-Attorneys to defend all officers in the United States Courts, sued in the cases alluded to in the bill. This was disagreed to.

Mr. HENDRICKS moved to amend the following clause of the first section: "But no such order shall be a defense to any suit, or action, for any act done, or omitted to be done, after the passage of this act," by adding the words, "nor for any act done with malice, cruelty, or unnecessary severity."

verity.

Adotted. Yeas, 18; Nays, 16.

Mr. DOOLITHE offered an amendment to the first section, to the effect that the order of a superior officer shall constitute in these States and Territories, where martial-law has not been declared, or where the administration of civil law has not been interrupted, as prima facts defense, and in case it shall be made to appear that such person acted under such order not maliciously, or oppressively, such defense et all be conclusive.

Mr. Poolititias subsequently withdrew his amendment.

Mr. RACLEBRIEY demanded the yeas and nays on the passage of the bill. The bill passed; Yeas 30, Nays 4-Messrs. Buckalew, Gutbrie, Hendricks and Saulsbury.

Mr. CLARK moved that when the Senate adjourn, it be to meet on Monday.

The Senate then adjourned at 5.30 p. m.

THE CASE OF ISHMAEL DAY.

Mr. WARD, from the Committee on Claims, reported a bill giving to Ishmael Day, of Baltimore County, Maryland, an annuity of \$421 59, as a recognition of his heroism in defending the national flag, from Gilmore's Rebel raiders on the 12th of July, 1864, and for his loss of property

or that occasion.

According to the report which was read, Mr. Day is a patriarchal patriot, seventy-four years of age, and when two of Gilmore's raiders attempted to baul down the national flag over his dwelling, he shot one of them dead and put the other to dight. The consequence was his property was destroyed by a large party of Rebels.

Mr. Wand made an appeal to the House in support of

Mr. Upson wanted to know on what principle of law the fill could be sustained.

Mr. Wann—Ob, it is on the great principle that we sustain every man who sustains the flag in that way.

Several members here exclaimed, "Good!—you are

Several members here exclaimed, "Good!—you are right!"

Mr. Delano, Chairman of the Committee, explained the question. He said the rule in the Committee was to reject all claims for damages, the result of the ravages of of war. Ishmael Day was a loser to the amount of \$7,000 or \$8,000, but the Committee felt it could do nothing to compensate him for that loss. Still, the circumstances were so poculiar, the act so noble, that the Committee agreed to submit to the House the question of giving to the old man, for the few remaining years of his life, in the last of which he exhibited this high degree of gallantry and patriotism, a small pension. If \$400 a year was too much, the House might reduce it.

Mr. WASHBURKE (III.)—We understood, from the reading of the report, that the bill was put upon the ground of loss of property.

Mr. DELANO said he knew that the question had not been understood, and therefore he made the explanation.

The question was then taken on the passage of the bill and resulted as follows: Yeas 106; Nays 13—so the bill was pussed.

passed.

CONTRACTORS RELIEVED.

Mr. DELANO, from the Committee on Claims, reported a joint resolution, authorizing the remission to John Wills & Sons, of Baltimore, Md., of so much of the penalty incurred by them, by reason of their failure to comply with their contract of the 4th of October, 1863, for repairing the steamer City of Albany, as may be covered by the actual loss to the theoremsent by reason of the delay in completing the repair of such steamer.

Mr. DELANO explained the circumstances.

The joint resolution was read three times and passed. BONDS REPLACED. Mr. DELANO, also from the same Committee, reported back the Senate bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to issue to Theodore G. Oswald of Providence, R. I., two \$1,000 7-30 bonds, in lieu of two such bonds, numbered 104,152 and 104,153, partially destroyed by fire, and charred remnants of which are deposited in the

The bill was considered and passed, The bill was considered and passed,

Mr. Washeurske [fil.] offered a resolution, which was adopted, directing the Secretary of War to communicate to the House the report of the mixed Board of Engineers and Naval Officers, of which Commander Latemer was President and Majors Chase, Barnard and Beauregard were members, in 1851 or 1852, and the report of Major Beauregard in 1852 or 1853, relative to the success of the operations of the Law Company in deepening the South-West Paus as per contract.

PRINTING DEFICIENCIES.

The House then, on motion of Mr. Stephena, went into

PRINTING DEFICIENCIES.

The House then, on motion of Mr. Stephens, went into Committee of the Whole, with Mr. Smith in the chair, to consider the bill reported yesterday appropriating \$115,000 for deficiencies in the public printing, \$50,000 for binding. The Committee then rose and reported the bill to the House, which passed it.

THE ARMY BILL.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the bill to reorganize and establish the Army of the United States, the pending question being on Mr. Thayer's amendment to the 13th Section relative to the Adjutant General's Department.

Mr. Blaine spoke against the proposition of the Military Committee to change the nomenclature of Assistant Adjutant-Generals to adjutants, arguing that there was good reason for the distinction that had grown up. He defended the officers of the Adjutant-General's Department who had remained in Washington during the war, saying that many of them had applied again and again to be sent to active service, and been refused.

The debate was continued at considerable length by Mr. Thayer and Mr. Davis against the section as reported by the Committee, and by Mr. Schenck in support of it.

Mr. Davis commented upon the remarks of Mr. Schenck yesterday, reflecting on officers in the Adjutant-General's Department.

Mr. Schenck challenged him to point to a single phrase or sentence in his remarks reflecting upon the officers of any department.

or sentence in his remarks reflecting upon the omeers of any department.

Mr. DAYDS suggested that he had accused them of shirking the responsibility of active service during the War.

M. SCHENCK denied that he had used any such language; but he would now say that while the greater number of these officers employed in Washington would have preferred to be on active duty in the field, he believed there were others who were here because they preferred to have places in the Department rather than active service in the field.

were others who were here because they preferred to have places in the Department rather than active service in the field.

Mr. Davis retorted by saying that some officers of the Veteran Reserve Corps, for which Mr. Schenck showed so much anxiety, were men who got into that corps when they could have gone to the front. He knew officers in the army who looked with distrust on many persons who had entered that corps.

Mr. Schenck's amendment was agreed to.

Another smendment offered by Mr. Schenck, striking out the words "after the first appointments made under the provisions of this section," was also agreed to.

Mr. Stevens regarded the question as simplified to this: "whether a man should be called John Jack or simply Jack"—whether an officer should be called "Assistant Adjutant-General" or simply "Adjutant." German Barons could show titles much longer than any of these titles, but he did not see why the title "Adjutant" was not as good as that of "Assistant Adjutant-General."

The debate was closed by the "previous question," and the House was brought to a vote on Mr. Thayer's substitute for the 13th section.

The vote was taken by yeas and nays, and resulted as follows: Yeas, 69; Nays, 39.

So the substitute was adopted.

The 13th section as thus amended reads as follows:

Section 13. And be it further seacted. That the Adjutant-General's Department shall hereafter consist of the officers now authorized by law, and their rank shall be as follows, namely: One Adjutant-General, with the rank, pay and emoluments of a Brigadier-General; four Assistant Adjutant-Generals, with the rank, pay and emoluments of Cavalry; five Assistant Adjutant-Generals, with the rank pay and emoluments of Eventerant Colonels, and ten Assistant Adjutant-Generals, with the rank pay and emoluments of Eventerant Colonels, and ten Assistant Adjutant-Generals, with the rank pay and emoluments of the consideration of the

give them more rank than they ever had before, but the House was dissatisfied with that and had increased the rank of two Captains in the Adjutant-General's Bureau to that of Colonel. The House thus declares that the Committee was wrong, and that the gentlemen who use their influence at the other end of the avenue were right. He had thought, that the war being over, and the army being pared down, these officers should not be, at all events, increased in rank, but he found that not only were the same number of officers, that were sufficient when there were myriads of men in the field, to be retained, but they were to have more rank. He was determined that that should be understood by the House and by the country. He had known perfectly well, that when these bureaus were effected the Committee would meet opposition. He knew that the personal, official and social influence that surrounded this House would make it very difficult to effect any reformation of a bureau. His fear had been realized, even to an extent beyond his anticipations, still he meant to struggle on, and would endeavor to sustain the action of the Committee, who had concurred in the report. He intended to struggle on with this bill upon the principle that he who was willing to make wholesome corrections of abuses, and to remove incumbrances, was a better friend of the army and of the country than he who preferred to continue matters as they had grown up.

Mr. Thayes rose to repel the imputation conveyed in

Mr. Thayes intimated that that statement gained no weight by repetition.

Mr. Schenck continued to say that all members, himself included, were subject to these influences in a greater or less degree. He retterated the expression of his disappointment at the action of the House.

Mr. Randall (Pa.) did not think it a killing affair, even if the gentleman from Ohio was disappointed. The majority of the House had acted upon its good sense, the opinion of the gentleman to the contrary notwithstanding.

Mr. Davis said he did not like to rest under the imputation conveyed in the gentleman's (Schenck's) remarks. No relative of his was to be affected in any way by the bill, and he was not under social or other influence in regard to it. But he suspected the opinion of the Lieutenant-General and Gens. Meade and Sherman concurred with the action taken by the House on the 13th section, but did not meet the approval of the honorable gentleman from Ohio. No amendment was offered to the 14th section, which is as follows:

SEC. 14. And be it further enacted. That there shall be four Inspectors Generals, with the rank, pay and emoluments of Colonies of Cavalry, and four Assistant Inspector-Generals, with the rank, pay and emoluments of Majors of Cavalry.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the 14th section, relating to the Bureau of Military Justice.

Mr. Garriello moved to amend it by inserting after the words "Military Commissions," the words "authorized by law."

Mr. Braullay connessed the amendents.

words "Aimtary Commissions, the words Saturdiness of the Mr. Binoham opposed the amendment, as covering a reflection upon the late President.

Mr. Urson moved to amend the amendment by making it read, "under the laws of war." After some discussion, both amendments were rejected.

Mr. GARPIELD then moved to amend by striking out the words "Military Commissions," and called for the yeas send have.

and nays.

The amendment was rejected, by a vote of-Yeas, 34;

The amendment was rejected, by a vote of reas, st. Nays, 76.

The Republican members voting for it were: Messrs. Anderson, Baker, Donnelly, Garfield, Hale, Hubbell (Ohio), Mercer, Spaulding, Francis Thomas, Warner and Windom.

(Ohio), Mercer, Spaulding, Francis Thomas, Warner and Windom.

All the Democrats present voted for it. It was regarded by some members as affecting to some extent the trial of Jefferson Davis. The section as passed reads:

Biction 15. And be it further enacted. That the Bureaughof Military Justice shall hereafter consist of one Judge-Advocate-General, with rank, pay and emoluments of a brigadier-general, and one assistant Judge-Advocate-General with rank, pay and emoluments of a colonel of cavalry, and the said Judge-Advocate-General shall & receive, revise and have recorded the proceedings of all Courts-martial, Courts of Inquiry and Military Commissions, and shall perform such other duties as have berecofore been performed by the Judge-Advocate-General of the Army; and of the Judge-Advocate-General of the Army; and of the Judge-Advocate-General until otherwise provided by law or until the Secretary of War, who shall perform their duties under the direction of the Judge-Advocate-General until otherwise provided by law or until the Secretary of War decides that their services may be discensed with.

The House passed to the consideration of the 16th section, relating to the Quartermaster's Department.

Mr. Days moved a substitute for the section providing for 1 Quartermaster-General, 4 Assistant Quartermaster-Generals, 16 Ouarter-

Mr. Davis moved a substitute for the section providing for 1 Quartermaster-General, 4 Assistant Quartermaster-Generals, 8 Deputy Quartermaster-Generals, 16 Quartermasters and 48 Assistant Quartermasters.

Pending the consideration of the section a movement was made toward adjourning. On motion of Mr. Strevens, it was ordered that the session to-morrow be confined to general debate on the President's annual message.

fined to general debate on the President's annual message.

Mr. Miller, from the Committee on Roads and Canals, reported back, with a substitute to the House bill, to ascertain the practicability of having a steamboat navigation from the Cheasapeake Bay, at the mouth of the Susquebanna River, to Lake Ontario in the State of New-York. Ordered to be printed and recommitted.

LAND GRANTS.

He also reported back a bill granting lands to the State of West Virginia to aid in the construction of certain railroads.

Laid on the table.

Mr. HARDING (Ill.), from the Committee on Militia, reported back, with amendments, the House bill to Educate the Militia.

Ordered to be printed and recommitted.

BASING SENATORIAL REPRESENTATION.

Mr. TAYLOR presented a petition from the City of NewFork citizens, setting forth the injustice of the present
constitutional representation in the United States Sen-

Mr. Washburne (III.), to report back the Senate bill to pay Thomas F. Wilson, late U. S. Consul at Bahia, Bra-zil, \$1.500 in full for extra services and all other claims of his against the Government, which was considered and INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

Mr. Eldnings presented a memorial from the Wisconsin Legislature for a grant of land to aid in the construction of so much of the Winnebago and Superior Railroad as extends from Doty's Island to Steven's Point. Re-Referred to the Committee on Public Lands. NATIONAL BANKS.

Mr. Rick (Me.) asked leave to offer a resolution instructing the Committee on Banking and Currency to inquire into the expediency of providing by law for the conversion of State banks now organized into National Banks on or before the 1st of January next.

Mr. Ross objected, and then, at 4½ o'clock, the House adjourned.

THE METROPOLITAN BOARD OF EX-CINE.

Organization Yesterday Afternoon-Powers and Duties of the New Board - The Porm of Application for License-Form of License-The Classes and the Fees-Henry Revenue

The Metropolitan Board of Health met yesterday fternoon, at one o'clock, and organized a Board of Excise

on motion of Dr. Stone it was
On motion of Dr. Stone it was
Resolved. That no person now acting as an officer under the Read
f Health be permitted to occupy the position of Inspector of Excise.
The salary of the Inspector was then fixed at 42,000 per

Execution of Thomas Shields.

RICHMOND, Va., Friday, April 20, 1866.

Thomas Shields, convicted of the deliberate murder of Robert Taylor, was hung to-day in Libby Prison. He was unrepentant to the last moment.

The Steamship Jammica Packet.

ATLANTIC CITY, Friday, April 20, 186

The steamship Jamaica Packet, with a carge of co and spices, has all been landed in good condition. 3 ship is well up on the beach, in good order, and will be off.

Of.

CLEVELADO, Ohio, Priday, April 20, 1886

The tanks of Harley & Co.'s "pipe line," at Shafe
Pa., with 1,000 barrels of oil and several freighted cawere burned to-day by transfers out of work.

The following wills were admitted to probates wills of Julia A. Shaw, George S. Robbins, Augustus Flexing, William Craig, Jane Rebecca Doughty, Jeremiah O'Compell, Egbert Benson, Sarahetta G. McNamee, Jacob Schiffen, Charles F. Stephenson, John Freley and Elizabeth Baldwin, The latter will leaves the proceeds of a house in Dey-at, to the trustees of the Protestant Episcopal Orphan Assists of this city for the use of the Asymm. PERSONAL .- Among the passengers by

soon, is Myron II. Rocker, who has been absent attending to the